on copies of the "
No deduction for clubs on WERKLY.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT. Owner or ms Washington, Agusticer, Washington, Miroch 8, 1858. PROPOSALS are invited for the completion of the

ne non- and the rate of progress under each contract, and for each work.

Fayments will be made in checks upon the United States Treasury upon the monthly estimates of the engineer, reserving 10 per cent.

all prymouts until the completion of the contract; and twill be a condition of all contracts that the workmen shall be paid their full wages monthly and in specie.

Proposals should be scaled, and endorsed "Proposals for Work and Materials for the Warlington Ausedisct." The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids for the whole or for any part of the work, if not deemed advantageous; but the work will be awarded to the lowest bidders for the shole, or for parts of the rassonable prices.

Firely offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by

is in this office of the bids will be made upon the quantities noted a specifications and plans exhibited at the time of letting; and, if a bid in gross be accepted, the monthly payments upon the acts will be made upon the estimate of the engineer, at process fixed by him, with the usual reservation of to per cent., until attre competence of the contract according to the specifications.

Form of Guarantee

Nor 10 diMay 11

Furniture, Furniture.

WE have just received a large addition to our stock of cabinet and other furniture, which has been gotten up to testedul and clegant style to our order, the workman-hip of which we warrant of the best quality. PARLOR SUITES COMPLETE,

Of rosewood, walnut, and mahogany upholstered in various colors and material. Sola, centre, and side tables, escritoires, etageros, and whathots. Fier and mantet glasses, in gill, with marble slabs and brackets.

CHAMBER SETS COMPLETE. solid oak, handsomely ornamented in gold, and walnut and mathgony curved; black, enamelled in gold and flowers, with other painted sets, all colors. DINING ROOM.

Car walnut, malogany, and cherry extension during tables, fr cuts to twenty bet. On water, malogany, and rose lastes' during chairs com to twenty bel.

One, wager, mahogany, and rose ladies during chairs
office, walnot, and mahogany sideboards, with marble tops
Shelves, &c., ernamented with looking-glass backs.

FEATHER BEIS, BOLSTERS, AND PHLIOWS. Corted hair busk, and busk and cotton mattress OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS, AND SALAMANDER SAFES. terrie's and Marvin's Wilder's patent submander fire-proof safes, accured by the celebrated "In Belle lock."

secured by the celebrated "In Beile tock."

Mes, in great variety, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, ightinuds, softs, tetes actes, easy and rocking chairs, in harviagh. Two thousand cane seat chairs. All of which will be sold low for each or approved paper.

Feb 23—colonif Xiat, 530, 528, and 521 Seventh street.

DOUR 1858.—Almanach du Bon Tay. 15 cents.

Almanach du Almanach du Almanach courte. 15 cents. Almanach Combune. 15 cents. Almanach Lunaique. 15 cents. Almanach Almanach 15 cents. Almanach de Wisst. 15 cents. Almanach de Meré Gigone. 15 cents. Almanach de Meré Gigone. 15 cents. Almanach du Chaseaux. 15 cents. Almanach du Chaseaux. 15 cents. Almanach Murical, 15 cents. Almanach Murical, 15 cents. Almanach Murical, 15 cents.

FRANCK TAYLOR.

PROM LONDON.—Sheridan's Drammite volume 1 vol. \$1.

1 vol. \$1.

Huptameror of Margaret of Navarre. 1 vol. \$1.5.

Fettigrow's Collection of Epitaphie. 1 vol. \$1.26.

Humbold's Tracele. 3 vol. \$3.75.

Polygiot of Poreign Travele. 1 vol. \$1.25.

Clossic Tales. 1 vol. \$1.25.

K "mer's Hast—liberal translation. 1 vol. 75 cents.

The cyclide. 2 vols. Liberal translation. 35 cents.

Supposite. 2 vols. Liberal translation. 35 cents.

Supposite. 1 vol. Liberal translation. 35 cents.

Hand Dade of Proverbe. 1 vol. \$1.25.

Hand Dade of Proverbe. 1 vol. \$1.25.

Demonthenes on the Crown. 1 vol. 31.25.

Demonthenes on the Crown. 1 vol. 20 cents.

John Aubrey's Macchianies. 1 vol. 30.

Solden's Table Talk. 1 vol. \$1.25.

Local Mahon's filter of the Indian Coppire. 1 vol. \$1.25.

Harch 9

FRANCE TAYLOR. ROM LONDON .- Sheridan's Dramatic

Mr. BRADY brings to his Washington gallery the results of fourteen rare experience in Surppe and America, and the choicest products a his art juring that period. He foels confident that the resources at his art juring that period. He foels confident that the resources at a consumpt and the artistic quality of his works will command his callery to the agginteer of the Washington, 1991a.

M. R. BRADY agg. Penneylvania avenue, e.g.; Sweeny, Ritten, Jun 27—coding

REPUBLICACION. Mr. Anna Cora Ridelie, Richmond, Va. Her. Stephen F. Hill, Washington, D. C. Grafton Tyler, M. D., Georgetown, D. C.

CROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The cuberther has taken the agency and has now on hand an assectment of the above celebrated family sewing mackines; and in rescuting them to the public notice can, without fear of contradiction, as that they are believed to be the best article ever offered to the public. They are adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from the funct to the coarsect kind. He most respectfully invites the ladies to call one examine them.

A lady will always be in attendance to exhibit them, and to instruct all who are desirous of purchasing.

Needless of all states will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

No. 318, Iron Hall, Pennsylvania avenue, between

No. 318, Iron Hall, Pennsylvania avenue, between Mar 5—22agr6wit

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1858.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for

overcharged.
We are not opening any new accounts.
Our credit business is now much larger than we want it to be
Our rule for the future will be to present bills for monthly

J. MIDDLETON, Ice dealer, office and depot southwest corner of F and Twelfth streets, Washington, D. C.

OMPLETION of Panama Railroad.—Reduction of fare to California.—United States mail steamships leave New York for Appinwall on the 6th sust 20th of each month, connecting with mail steamers from Panama to San Francisco.

These steamships have been inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and guaranty speed and suffer.

The Panama railroad (47 miles long) is now completed from ocean to ocean, and is crossed in 3 or 4 hours. The baggage of passengers are embarked in New York through to San Francisco, and passengers are embarked at Panama by steamer at the company's expense. The money paid in New York covers all expenses of the trip.

Beserve steamers are kept in port in New York, Panama, and San Francisco, to prevent delention in case of accident, so that the route is entirely reliable.

Passengers layer Panama the same day they arrive at Aspinwall.

ntirely reliable.

Passengers lower Panama the same day they arrive at Aspinwall.

Conductors go through by each steamer, and take charge of women and children without other protectors.

For through tickets at the lowest rules apply at the agency, 177

West street, New York; to

I. W. RAYMOND.

FOR SALE.—A rare chance to secure a very fine

GEORGE W. BREGA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-108 AP-Law, No. 16 Wall direct, New York.

H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed by his office to his residence in Frankin Row, corner of K and Thirteenth streets. He will continue to devote his attention principally to cases in the United States Supreme Court.

Eugene Dupuy,

THE agency for the United States of Messrs. Piesse & Lubin, perfumery factors in London, having how. HE agency for the United States of Messrs, Piesse & Labu, perfumery factors in London, having been transferred from the base girn of Inger & Co. 399 Broadway, to my own firm, (Mr. George E. Inger being how in connection with my establishment.) I bey to inform merchants, famy goods dealers, and the trate generally, that Ishall keep on hand and in bond, a constant supply of Poisse M Lubin; warticles: such as the Francipanni perfume and its compounds, the Pestachion unit preparations in all their varieties; to which may be added, from time to time, whatever said firm may introduce in market, combining excellence with novelty. Merchants may rely upon their serders being filled with promptness and care, and on as favorable terms as bertsfore.

pertuned.

Trangipaum pomade. This is an Italian ungoent for the hair.

uperlative fragrance has given it a world-wide reputation.

Frangipanni satchet. Sold everywere.

March 6—2tawTees&Satlan

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—Trains

orfolk. The 6, a. m., and 4, 26, p. m., frame are express, and stop only at mapolis and Washington Junedons. The eastern train of Saturday, at 4, 20, p. m., goes only to Philadelthis.
On Sunday only one train, at 4, 20, p. m.
T. H. PARSONS, Agent.
Jan 21

TASHING TON INSURANCE COMPANY—
This Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance
on buildings, merchandine, &c., at the usual city rates, without an
charge for policy, at their office, corner of Fenth street and Pennsyl
penns arouse, ever the Washington City Saviegs' Bank.

ATCH Repairing and Engraving.—Watches, chronometers, and justed timekeepers of every description repaired by skilled workmen and warranced to perform accurately. Engraving of every description done in the best sayle, including the entiting of arms, creets, mottoes, and initials on atoms.

1. Visiting and wedding cards elegantly engraved and printed.

M. W. GALT & 1810.,

Jewellers, 324 Pennsylvania avenue,

Jan 30—4 gaps. 19th and 10th streets

SHETLAND NET SHAWLS.—New styles "Shet-land act shawls," in various colors.

a cartons new styles (black centres) Stella shawls, various grades, Our stack of all fabrics, in the way of first-classe dry goods adapted for general family consumption, was never so large and attractively varied as not. the first of the streets, Washington.

I All old bills must be settled prior to opening new ones. We are indexible on this point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not point. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be not payment in c

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and noting that a discriminating public were destowing their patron age to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all

sors; Jones's patent permutation
ler lock, without key

8. C. HPRRING & Co.,

Nos. 136, 137, and 139 Water street, and

No. 251 Broadway, corner flurray st., New York,

F. COYLE & Co., Agents

Washington, D. C.

B. W. KNOWLEN, Agent

Richmond, Virginia.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

THE assets of this company amount to nearly Pour summer or portage, and are entirely each, of which three mil-tion six hundred thousand delium are invested on bond and mortgag-on real estate in the city and State of New York valued at nine millure, tre profits, already amounting to one million six hundre ollars, are the property of the policy holders.

American Gothic and Brass-Foil Roofing.

INVENTED BY EUGENIO LATILLA, ARCHITECT, M. S. B. A., &c. DESIGNS made for concrete churches, villas, cot-

> DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., Bankers,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, TSSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercanite credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

Jan 31—3md

WHEELER & WILSON.—Manufacturing Com-

re:

1-t. Beauty and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom roun derangement and need of repairs.

2d. Unexampled case and rapadity of operation.

3d. Noiseless movement.

4th. The remarkshile perfection of their statching, and their applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.

Frincipal office No. 343 Broadway, New York; and at their agencies a the principal cities of the Union.

May 25—1y*

An intincuse assortment of sensonable fabrics constantly of band; also, a full and attractive stock of carpetings, oil-ctoths, matings, rugs, mats, contain materials, issue contains, gift cornices, win dow shades, &c., &c., inch below regular prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, and 231 Grand street,
and 47 and 49 Catharine street.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Counsellor-at-Law, Rooms 22, 24, No. 16 Wall street, New York.

DEN. & E. A. WHITLOCK & Co., 13 Beekman street corner of Nassau, opposite the Actor House, proprietors of the premium Champague, Cremant Cabloct, importers of Cognic transless for Perugiste's and Merchants' use, from Gard, Dopny, & Co., Hennessey, Pinet, Castillon, & Co., and other houses of the highest reputation; and sole proprietors of the celebrated brandles, in the native prior of and flavor of Cognic, viz.:

Vineyard of Chateau Bernard,
Liqueur des champs d'or,
Superior vineyard, vieux Cognic.

Also, exclusive importers of the Old Royal Hollands,
Burgomaster Schnapps,
And several brands of Sherry, Maderia, and Port wines, &c., &c.

Also, porters, and eigars direct from shippers.

CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT.

CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT.

B. M. & E. A. W. & Co. are the exclusive owners of this wine, and are in receipt of shipments by regular packets, and beg those who may not have given it a trial to do so, under their guarantee that it will be found superior in delicacy of flavor and quality to any wine at precent important.

VOOLLENS.—1857.—WILSON G. HUNT & Co., Importers, 30 to 36 Park Place, offer for sale president coatings are squared to the squ

El Oculista De Paris RECIEN llegado a esta cuidad tienna el honor de Ofrecer a los CABALLEROS ESPANOLES

un escuisio, Surtido de Aumento, Lentes, Anteojos de Teatro, y de larga Vista, Vistros de Aumento, Miqueres copios, Lapiceras y Plumas de Oro, que son Articulos Francesas. Tienda provisionalmento en Eight street, corner Penn. avenue. Precioa muy moderados, lo mismo de Earopa.

which are warranted to improve any eye affected with weakness, cat-aract, or tending to it : also, SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS. Persons who are compelled to use glasses, or those now using them, louis an escape from so foul an attempt at assassination will be suited at first sight. Those wonderful

THE NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY.

THE EARL OF DERBY'S INAUGURAL.

The Earl of Derby rose, at twenty minutes after five o'clock, to make a ministerial statement. He thanked their lorbships, in the first instance, for having permitted him to postpone his statement from Friday until this day, and observed that during the whole of last week he had seen engaged day and night in making the personal ar-rangements that were necessary for the formation of a covernment which a week before he had not the slightest dea of being called upon to make. He had consequently not had a single moment for repose; and, having only parted from her Majesty at half-past four on Friday after-noon, he had not been in a condition to enter forthwith into a personal statement. He trusted their lordships would believe him when he said, with all sincerity, that in addressing their lordships from that place, and on that occasion, he did so with no feeling whatever of triumph or exultation. On the contrary, he was overwhelmed with a sense of his own incompetency to perform the du-ties intrusted to him, and with a sense of the magnitude of the difficulties which he would have to exceeding of the difficulties which he would have to encounter. But he had the satisfaction of feeling that their lord-nips would accord incluigence to one who had been call

ships would accord indulgence to one who had been call-ed suddenly to office by the favor of his sovereign, with-out having sought for it by underhand or unworthy means. He need not remind their lordships that on Fri-day se unight a vote of the House of Commons, taken in a very full House, resulted in a majority of 19 agains her Majesty's then advisers, upon a question which in-volved a vote of censure upon them. Although that ma-jority was composed of parties who did not usually act in concert together, he rejoiced that he had not heard from any quarters any of those charges of combination and co-alition which were brought forward on a somewhat simi-tar occasion last year. For hisself he could safely see that he had never been taken more by surprise than by the vote on the occasion to which he referred; and, on behalf of those with whom he usually acted, he might remark that not a single measure was taken even for the purpose of securing the attendance of honorable mem-bers.

The government, however, were placed in a minorit of 19, and they acted in accordance with constitutional usage in at once tendering to her Majesty their resignation. It pleased her Majesty to accept the resignation, and to solicit himself (Lord Derby) to form another government of the constitution of the constitut ernment. Before undertaking so responsible a task, he took the opportunity of laying before her Majesty as fully as he could, without partiality and bias, what he conceived to be the state of the political parties in the House of Commons, an element upon which he thought her Majesty ought to have full information; and he entreated her Majesty to take till the following day to consider the question. Her Majesty acceded, and on the following morning he received a note, informing his total contents that one ing morning he received a note, informing him that on further reflection, her Majesty felt convinced that he further reflection, her Majesty felt convinced that he ought to accept office. Consequently he felt he had no other course than to undertake the task of forming a ministry, and, having taken the responsibility upon himself, his next duty was to endeavor so to form it as to secure the largest possible amount of parliamentary support. He accordingly solicited the co-operation of a right honorable gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) and two members of their lordships' house, Earl Grey and the Duke of

Newcastle.

They did not, however, think it advisable that they should give their assistance; and though he regretted the determination at which they had arrived, he could not regret having made the offer. By their refusal he not regret having made the offer. By their refusal he was thrown entirely upon the resources of those with whom he was more immediately in the habit of acting, and he had accordingly selected a body of gentlemen whom he believed fully qualified to fill the various offices for which they had been selected with honor and credit to themselves. Having constructed a ministry, he felt that his next duty was to see that our forces now in India. did not suffer in consequence of the ministerial change. Upon inquiry he was happy to state that there was still a respectable numerical force within the shores of the United respectable numerical force within the shores of the United Kingdom whose services might be rendered available in case of emergency. He believed, however, that affairs in India were now taking a favorable turn, and though undoubtedly much remained to be done he did not ap-prehend that the exertions of Sir Colin Campbell, and

of commerce, would never, he trusted, enter the head of any minister. He now appreached the most important observations which it would be his duty to offer to their fordshipe. He trusted that in the foreign policy of this country our aim would always be to maintain friendly relations with all powers, great and small, with whom we were at peace. He trusted, however, that we should maintain them neither by taking a tone of intimidation nor one of servile submission, but by frankly and unre-servedly carrying on our intercourse with other countries. We ought dways to refrain from any interference what-ever with the junely domestic affairs of another country. We ought dways to refrain from any interference whatever with the purely domestic affairs of another country;
and if any differences were to arise we ought, in public
as we did in private life, to take the first opportunity of
arranging those differences by the means of frank and
mmistakable but amicable communications. Of all the
alliances which it was necessary for this country to enter
into, the most important of all was an alliance with the
country which was our nearest and most powerful neighbor—the great empire of France. He believed that the
life of that remarkable man who had been called to rule
over the destinies of France was of great and paramount
importance to the tranquility and welfare of Europe. importance to the tranquillity and welfare of Europe, and that his absence from the helm of that State would seriously endanger the new-born tranquillity which it had enjoyed for the last six years. If Europe and France were, therefore, freed from great peril, it was by a special interposition of Providence which favored so marvellons are course from a fool as attenued at a second fool.

Persons who are compelled to use glasses, or those now using them will be suited at first sight. Those wonderful pounds are considered at first sight. Those wonderful pounds are received the highest recommendations at the World's Fair, at Paris, through their producing a clearness and casiness of vision here tolore unknown in any other improvements.

Also, all styles of opera, spy, and magnifying glasses, companees, and microscopes are for sale at his store, corner of Eighth street and remin ayening.

Perceiver the commendation of the crowded streets of Paris, surrounded by his loyal subjects, who were waiting to receive the Emperor with their acclamations of enthusiasm, beside the important partner of his throng, a will, a more received the dastardly attempt more atrocious. Providence had visibly watched over the destines of France: but much innocent blood was shed. The effect of such an attempt and its failure was that which was most natural in people of an excitable and enthusiastic character. His property of commission; to make collections, pay have a campine interpret, that in this small band of missreunts were particular attention given to LOANING MONEY, which I quaranty some who, for a serious fast as refugees from particular attention given to LOANING MONEY, which I quaranty some who, for a serious of the proceeding there was not absent a single circumstance of unparalleled atrocity, by which the nature of the crime could be aggravated. The time and place, in the midst of the crowded streets of Paris, surrounded by his loyal subjects, who were waiting to receive the Emperor with their acclamations of enthusiasm, beside the important partner of his throng, a wife, a more receive the Emperor with their acclamations of enthusiasm, beside the important partner of his throng, a wife, a more receive the Emperor with their acclamations of enthusiasm, beside the important

too nicely scanned, especially as his Imperial Majesty had frankly avowed his regret, in the fullest manner, that such expressions, coupled with words of loyalty to himself, had been suffered to appear in the papers, and had excited indignation in this country.

He did not believe for a moment that these expressions represented the true feeling of the French army. They were not the signs of true valor, such as that which characterized it. He did not believe that the soldiers of that gallant army had learned anything clse in the blood-stained fields of the Crimea, where they had fought side by side with our own army, than to respect and appreby side with our own army, than to respect and appreciate England. It was more than a hundred years since we had events of a similar kind in this country, and we we had events of a similar kind in this country, and we must make allowance for the feelings of the people of France. The oppression must be grievous which could justify any man or set of men in exposing their country to the horrors of a civil war. Yet, when that dreadful state of affairs rose, and the sword was drawn in civil war in support of opposing principles, whatever our opinions, we could yet regard with respect and sympathy war in support of opposing principles, whatever our opinions, we could yet regard with respect and sympathy those to whom fortune was unfavorable, whether they were those who, actuated by a sense of loyalty, clung to an unpopular sovereign, or those who had unsuccessfully revolted against oppression, or those who had staked their fives and fortunes in the support of their principles. Popular sympathy always followed all these in their distress. If they looked back to the period of the civil war, they could not but admire the staunch and unbroken

they could not but admire the staunch and unbroken loyalty of the Cavaliers, who followed their sovereign to the last extremity; or the stern principles of the Puritans, who preferred a life of exile to the violation of their principles and consciences.

No man, however warm an admirer of the great deliverer, William III, could do otherwise than look back with respect to the loyalty and attachment of the followers of the Stuarts. Even now, devoted as the country was to the house which so happily reigned over it at pres-ent, no man could look back without a feeling of pride ent, no man could look back without a teering of pride and sympathy to the heroic and romantic sacrifices of the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. There was, however no such sympathy, and none would ever be extended by con-temporary history or an impartial posterity to those who, for the purpose of attaining political ends, resorted to the base and foul means which characterized the proceedings of assassins, and if there was any degree of infamy beyond that which belonged to and aggravated the crime of as-sassination, it attached to these who, lurking in their hiding places, hatched their plans in safety, and sent forth their wretched tools to execute the deed which they had not themselves the courage to undertake. These men called themselves the friends of freedom.

These men were the bitterest and deadliest foes of free-dom. They caused every right-thinking mind to shrink from connexion with the purest and holiest of causes. They riveted the chains of the oppressor, and drove from their cause every honorable and upright man. They com-pelled secret assassination to be met with the machinations of the secret spy. They compelled the despotic sovereign to have recourse to measures still more des-potic. By their own acts and conduct they did their ut-most to destroy liberty. Yet these men presumed to call themselves its constituted champions. Were these men who so conducted themselves, and so abused the hospitality which England afforded them? Were these men whom England should protect and shelter? No they were not. There was no crime of which these men could be guilty, there was not the shadow of an approach to such a crime, for which the law of England did not provide, but he did not say in all cases an adequate or proportionate punishment. It was an offence recognised by the law of England, and for which a punishment was rovided by it when the guilt was properly established.
'Hear, hear,' from Lord Campbell.]
Persons accustomed to a perfectly different state of law

would naturally ask why the law was as he stated. The government of England had not power to prevent these machinations. The answer was perfectly simple. Al-though the law provided a punishment for all these shadows and colors of crime, it could not be put in force un-til the guilt of the parties had been ascertained. Inten-tion unaccomplished by an overt act was no criminal of-fence. He believed that the great body of the refugees in this country were peacefully and thankfully perform-ing the peaceful duties of citizens; but there were others conveyed in designs of the most atractions character.

constitution and system of affairs in this country that he did not believe for a moment that it had ever entered into the idea of any foreign sovereign to apply for any al-

to the first of any toreign sovereign to apply for any attention of our law in this respect.

What was the course of the late government? They contended that the existing law was inadequate, and that it was desirable to make some amendment. With that view they prepared and introduced into Parliament a bill, on the substantial effect of which he would offer no opinion. ion. On the first reading it was supported by a considerable majority; but most unfortunately, simultaneously with the introduction of that bill, a despatch was received from Count Walewski, which unfortunately was laid before the public, and still more unfortunately was not accompanied by any explanation in answer. He (Lord Derby) would not refer to the terms of that despatch. No doubt the sole object of Count Walewski in writing it was to represent the position in which the sov-ereign of France was placed, and to invite her Majesty's government to consider whether the existing law was suf-

incient.

Unfortunately the despatch of Count Walewski contained expressions to which a meaning different from that which he had intended was given; and if her Majesty's late government felt themselves bound publicly to receive that despatch, they would have acted more for the interests of justice if, without entering into an angry contest or argument, they had pointed out to the French government those expressions which were liable to be misunderstood, and asked for explanation. Unfortunately the despatch was produced without those explanations, and it was idle to deny that it produced a most unfavorable impression in this country. At the same time, it was most important to bear in mind that the vote of the House of Commons, on the 19th February had no reference to the merits of the bill; and if, after that vote, her Majesty's late government had thought fit, they might have proceeded with its second reading. The noble Earl then read the resolution of Mr. Milner Gibson, and observed that the question then discussed was between Parserved that the question then discussed was between Parserved that the guestion then discussed was between Parserved that the guestion then discussed was between Parserved that the guestion then discussed was between Parserved them. served that the question then discussed was between Par-liament and the country on one hand, and the ministers of the Crown on the other.

liament and the country on one hand, and the ministers of perhaps of 26 whole indexes a standard in people of an excitation and enthusiastic character. His people of an excitation and enthusiastic character. His people of an excitation by the finger of the country of the finder of the country of the country

parties. He felt that it was somewhat difficult to refer to their cases at the present moment, as he had no desire to prejudge cases now before the criminal courts. Proceedings had, however, been taken against M. Barnard and another person, who, he blushed to say, was a British subject, and at that moment a fugitive trom justice. Another person had also been apprehended on the charge of publishing a pamphlet containing instigations to assassination. Only forty-eight hours since the attention of her Majesty's government had been called to a similar publication of a still more violent tendency, which had been piaced in the hands of the law officers of the Crown, and, should they advise a procecution, her Majesty's government would not hesitate to carry it out. Whilst all desired to maintain inviolable, under all circumstances, that right of asylum to all refugees, which was the pride of the country, he would admit that it was an intolerable grievance that persons who owed their lives and asfety to the protection of this country should abuse its hospitality by publications which had a dangerous tgnderay, and by acts likely to embroil it with one of its most faithful allies, and one of its firmest friends.

If he was addressing their londships at the commence.

Congress, and send weekly during the recess.
Subscriptions for a period loss than a year will be received on terms

4. POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and by

sending us rive DAILY subscribers, with \$50 enclosed, or rive SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with \$25 enclosed, will be entitled to a copy

6th Quarter

(Cheers.)

If he was addressing their lordships at the commencement of a new Parliament, he should deem it his duty to lay before them a statement of the measures he intended to introduce; but their lordships must be aware that, from the shortness of the time which had elapsed, it was impossible to provide a programme of bills, or to fra any measures. The immediate attention of Parliams would be occupied with making those financial arrang

would be occupied with making those financial arrangements necessary for carrying on the government of the country. There was, however, one measure to which he deemed it his duty to advert. It certainly was his opinion, and the opinion of most of those with whom he had the satisfaction to act, that whilst the state of India was such as it was at present, whilst the country was convulsed with insurrection and revolt, it was not expedient to divert the attention of government from measures necessary for the tranquillity of India to discussions on the subject of the government of India in this country. The late government had, however, thought differently, and had introduced into the House of Commons a measure the first reading of which had been affirmed by the large majority of 145. That vote produced a very important change in the position of the East India Company, and they could not after that command the same amount of public confidence and support as before. It was, therefore, the intention of the government to introduce a measure which was at present under the consideration of the President of the Board of Control, and which he hoped would satisfy the country, and be free from same of the objections to which the history that the same same of the objections to which the history that the same same of the objections to which the history that the same same of the objections to which the history that the same same of the objections to which the history that the same same of the objections to which the history that the same same of the objections to which the history that the same same of the objections to which the history that the same same of the objections to which the history that the same same of the objections to which the history that the same same of the objections to which the history that the same same of the objections to which the same same of the objections to which the same same of tion of the President of the Board of Control, and which he hoped would satisfy the country, and be free from some of the objections to which the bill of the late government was open. On other questions he deprecated the introduction of mere abstract resolutions. He could only say that the policy of the government would be what he hoped would naturally be expected from its composition, namely, that while they firmly and strenuously maintained the great institutions of the country, they would not hesitate to prepare measures of well considered improvement. They lived in an age of constant progress, social and political, in times when art and science were making rapid strides, and when intelligence was more and more widely diffused.

The constitution itself, like those venerable mansions which adorned the country, was altered to suit the con-

which adorned the country, was altered to suit the con-venience and wants of successive generations—here by erecting an additional gable, there by opening a window. erecting an additional gable, there by opening a window. In politics they would pursue the same course of constant progress, at the same adapting that progress to the institutions of the country. This led him to a question of great importance and difficulty—he meant the question which commonly went by the name of parliamentary reform. He was old enough to remember and to have taken part in the last reform bill, twenty-five years since; and when he looked back on the violent political excitement which accompanied the discussion of that measure, it was a matter of wonder how a bill on the whole so satisfactory could have been passed. He should have been is was a matter of wonder now a but on the whole so satisfactory could have been passed. He should have been quite content to rest satisfied with that measure, notwith-standing its anomalies. But he could not forget that for three or four years the government had promised, and the speech from the throne had intimated, that a reform bill would be introduced.

Her Majesty's ministers were therefore convinced that this satisfact that service that

respectable numerical force within the shores of the United Kingdom whose services might be rendered available in the case of emergency. He believed, however, that affairs in India were now taking a favorable turn, and though indebtedly much remained to be done he did not apprehend that the exertions of Sir Colin Campbell, and the gallant troops under his command, would be insufficient to put down the mutiny.

When the insurrection was fully suppressed, it would be the duty of her Majesty's government to apply themselves to the task of pacifying and tranquillizing the empire. With regard to the Chinese war, though he had always disapproved the origin of the war, he believed that we had frequently had ample cause of quarrel and complaint against the Chinese autorities, and therefore condition, and the gallant troops under his command, would be insufficient to put down the mutiny.

It was a misapprehension of the state of the law in this country, and its difference from that of France, that we had frequently had ample cause of quarrel and complaint against the Chinese autorities, and therefore condition, and the would purished their at soon as the present of parliamentary business enabled them to consider the test was sufficient to put down the mutiny.

It was a misapprehension of the state of the law in this country, and its difference from that of France, that we had frequently had ample cause of quarrel and complaint against the Chinese autorities, and therefore condition, and the subject of the most attribution of purishment, but a subject in mat receive their tast subject in the moment that this subject in mat receive their this subject in the moment that this subject in mat receive their this subject in the moment that the wonder. Her Majesty's government to a purchase of gailt.

It was a misapprehension of the state of the law in the would play the first the carries of the moment that the well-see everybody would, he trusted, be well-seed to the first the carried them to consider the their attention to the

BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR APRIL, 1858.— To be drawn under the Saperthiendence of Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Say, ArRIL 3, 1858.

1 prize of \$37,500 | 1 prize of \$4,000 00 |

1 prize of \$15,000 | 1 prize of \$4,000 00 |

1 do \$15,000 | 1 do \$3,000 00 |

1 do \$10,000 | 1 do \$2,005.75 |

4 do \$0,000 | 213 prizes of \$6.00 00 do \$6.00 00 do \$6.00 00 do \$6.00 Tickets \$10 - halves \$5 - quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole takets

Do do 25 half do

Do do 25 quarter do

&c. Sc. Tickets \$10 - balves \$5 - quarters \$2 50.

So., Tickets \$10 halves \$5 quarters \$2 50.